

LABOR CLARION

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Three Major Scandals Engage State Interest

JUST at the time when the State Legislature was preparing to clean up pressing business in anticipation of an early adjournment, and as if to distract the attention of the citizens of the state from the wearisome struggle over the biennial budget, three major scandals broke out in Sacramento which promise to more than suffice to occupy the minds of Californians for some time to come.

First in importance, at least so far as the labor movement is concerned, was news from the state capital that an investigation involving the administration of the State Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, instigated by Governor Olson, has revealed an alleged \$2400 "kickback" to Clark B. Day, former manager of the fund, and that the promotion of an Amador County mining venture is involved in the inquiry.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Howard N. Philbrick, retained by the governor as investigator, declared that records indicate that Day, stepson of ex-Governor Merriam; R. T. Hamilton, friend of Day, and C. S. Bucher, chief counsel for the fund, were associated in the Janie Boyd gold mine and that scores of doctors purchased stock in the mine.

"I am under instructions to find out exactly what representations were made to these doctors, inducing them to invest in the mine," Philbrick explained. "Governor Olson will make my findings available to the attorney general's office."

Philbrick said he had information that a number of doctors also invested in the Tru-Sheen Corporation of Berkeley, assertedly controlled by Day, Hamilton and Bucher.

Loan From Fund Beneficiary

The Tru-Sheen firm's operations were brought into the \$2400 "kickback" charge when Philbrick reported to Governor Olson that the company received a \$6000 loan from an Oakland mechanic who had been granted a \$6900 compensation settlement from the fund.

This mechanic, C. H. Resau, who died six months ago, bought a \$2400 certified check in 1937, drawn in Hamilton's favor, at the same time that he cashed the \$6900 state compensation fund check, according to Philbrick.

The investigator reported Hamilton and Day indorsed the check, that Day cashed it, and the money allegedly was placed in a safe deposit box.

John C. Stirrat, present manager of the fund, said that the major portion of industrial cases handled by the fund since 1936 were assigned to doctors who assertedly had bought stock in the Janie Boyd gold mine.

Doctors who did not purchase stock, Stirrat said, received a meager share of the business—a few hundred dollars a year in fees, as compared with tens of thousands collected by the other doctors.

In this connection Stirrat declared the favored doctors included a group known as the "big four."

Governor Olson turned Philbrick's report over to Attorney General Warren with a recommendation that he take "such criminal or civil action

against the parties involved as you may find warranted by the facts."

Suspension of Officials Ordered

At the same time Olson instructed George Kidwell, director of industrial relations, and John C. Stirrat, manager of the fund, to suspend immediately the state employees involved and file charges with the State Personnel Board seeking their dismissal.

Kidwell said he had asked for the investigation soon after he had taken office as an Olson appointee.

Warren assigned Warren Olney III, whom he had appointed as a deputy in charge of criminal matters, to examine the facts and proceed with whatever action is deemed advisable.

Olney said it would take several days before a course of action is decided.

The Philbrick report mentioned only one case, but it was considered likely many more claims against the \$17,000,000 fund would be investigated.

Kidwell Draws Charges

Meanwhile Kidwell ordered attorneys for his department to draw charges against employees of the fund and file them with the Personnel Board. He did not immediately identify those facing accusation.

All of the physicians mentioned in the report have positively denied implication in any irregularities.

PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS MATTER

Robert S. Odell, president of the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company, and Gerald R. White, vice-president of the organization, were indicted by the federal grand jury at Los Angeles last Wednesday within an hour after Attorney General Frank Murphy arrived in that city and presented evidence purporting to prove them guilty of violating the bankruptcy act.

Evidence offered to uphold the request for indictments on two counts centered around the asserted destruction of records last February when the company was the target of a bankruptcy suit filed by a group of certificate holders.

United States Attorney Harrison and Bates Booth, special assistant attorney general, who was "advance man" for Murphy's trip to southern California, explained after the indictment was returned that evidence shows Odell and White destroyed records because they would have proved the company actually insolvent.

The records involved pertained to so-called "sacrifice appraisals," according to the indictment.

Preferential Treatment of Creditors

The certificate holders in their recent attempt to force the organization into involuntary bankruptcy listed asserted preferential treatment of some creditors as one of their grievances.

The second count of the indictment names "one A. V. Montin," emphasizing that he is referred to as a co-conspirator and not a defendant.

Montin is named in a listing of asserted overt illegal acts as an aide in assertedly destroying the records.

The first count, it was explained, charges the

defendants with the actual violation of bankruptcy act regulations against tampering with records while a suit is pending.

The second count, in which Montin is included as a co-conspirator, sets forth ten asserted overt acts connected with the destruction of the records.

Destruction of Records

Odell assertedly telephoned instructions from San Francisco to White in Los Angeles. Montin, according to the indictment, helped send the records to a Hollywood apartment house, where the papers were burned.

On February 24 White, in San Francisco, assertedly caused additional records to be destroyed there. And on the same date Odell is charged with directing Attorney John Mace of Los Angeles to file an answer to the certificate holders' suit.

United States Judge McCormick issued bench warrants for the defendants and bond was set at \$5000 following the brief jury session scheduled especially to tie in with Murphy's arrival.

Murphy Appears as Witness

United States Attorney General Murphy, in appearing before the jury, explained that his presence was unnecessary, but was part of his program to "energize" investigations of wrong-doing throughout the country.

The only witnesses were the attorney general, Booth, Mrs. Louise H. Ludwig, manager of the apartments where the records assertedly were burned, and Court Clerk Robert Zimmerman.

Odell, president of Pacific States, declined to comment on the indictment against him and Gerald R. White, vice-president, but issued a statement regarding the issuance of subpoenas in which he said:

"We have no fear of any investigation by the federal authorities in connection with the past activities of any of our companies."

PRISON FOOD SCANDAL

The third sensation of the week in political and business circles to emanate from the state capital was the charge made by Governor Cuthbert L. Olson that foodstuffs unfit for human consumption had been bought and served to prisoners at San Quentin Prison. He ordered a widespread probe into food supplies of other state institutions.

Governor Olson's report was submitted to the State Board of Prison Directors and contained the results of the investigation which began after the so-called "hunger strikes" several months ago at San Quentin.

Investigation to Be Extended

"I plan to extend this investigation to include all state institutions and into everything bought by the state," the governor told his press conference.

Warden Smith, informed of the governor's report, admitted that spoiled and unfit foodstuffs—including a shipment of wormy hams—had been received at the prison, but emphatically denied that any such food was served the inmates. He said complaints were made as soon as the condition of the food was discovered.

Bill Designed to End Bad Labor Practices Will Benefit Industry

Senator Robert M. LaFollette made a ringing plea for the bill introduced by himself and Senator Thomas of Utah to stop "oppressive labor practices." This bill prohibits to employers—

The use of labor spies and labor espionage, the use of strike-breakers and strike-breaking agencies the use of privately paid armed guards off the premises of the employer, and the possession and use of industrial munitions such as tear gas and sub-machine guns.

Action Called Overdue

Urging prompt passage of the measure, LaFollette said, in part:

"This bill is several decades overdue. The recommendations in the reports of the committee are not novel. They echo the findings of past governmental investigations conducted periodically over the past forty years. The practices prohibited by this bill have a long history in American industrial relations. Successive congressional investigations since 1893 have discovered and condemned the use of the labor spy and the strike-breaking mercenary."

Stating that fair-minded employers would welcome the bill, Senator LaFollette said:

"In thus seeking to curb the excesses of a few employers, the bill imposes no burdens or restrictions upon the majority of employers who have refrained from these practices. The fair-minded employer is not subjected to any hazards; there are no regulations or orders which change from day to day and which must be obeyed under serious penalties. The offenses are clearly written into the bill for the courts to apply."

Bill to Aid Stockholders

"Indeed, it is the committee's belief that the passage of this bill will ultimately be welcomed even by those connected with companies which now cling to these oppressive practices. The passage of the bill should put an end to the squandering of the money of the stockholders on labor spies, strike-breaking agencies and munitions dealers. It is no exaggeration to say that in the last few years, during the period covered by this committee's investigation, millions of dollars have been spent on these oppressive labor practices. The money of the stockholders has made the labor spy racket and the strike-breaking racket

lucrative fields for the crook and gangster. Money paid to such characters is money spent to create industrial strife. The bill will remove from industry the burden of these expenditures and their costly results."

And in summing up, he said:

"Civil liberties are under attack. In many countries today the black shadow of dictatorship hangs over the lives of ordinary citizens. The press is the voice of the dictatorship; the radio is controlled by the censor; the right to be secure in one's home is no longer respected. Free trade unions have been abolished."

"But in America democracy has gone resolutely forward. The national labor policy adopted by the Congress has extended democratic principles and procedures from the political to the industrial sphere. Today millions of workers share through collective bargaining in the making of decisions that affect their lives. The ballot box is replacing the machine gun as a means of settling industrial disputes. Industrial workers are being granted the rights of free men in a free country."

"Still Much to Be Done"

"In spite of this progress, however, there is still much to be done. There are still factories which stand like fortresses, bristling with machine guns and modern chemical weapons."

"There are still private armies which are drilled and trained by certain corporations for active combat during industrial disputes. There are still large industrial centers, like urban Harlans, where the constitutional rights of citizens are trampled down by selfish powerful interests."

"There are forces within the country which openly clamor for the destruction of civil liberties through the perversion of governmental power. These forces are encouraged by the existence of private tyrannies maintained by private armed forces and by private gestapos. Other democracies which have permitted private armies to operate unchecked no longer exist. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Let us not let evils continue to flourish through our own neglect."

COLUMBIA PARK BOYS' CLUB

The Parents' Auxiliary of the Columbia Park Boys' Club will hold a big benefit whist game at the club headquarters, 458 Guerrero street, on Friday evening, June 6. The committee in charge under Chairlady Wanda Leydecker are Mrs. L. Casassa, Mrs. A. Sobrero and Mrs. A. Schroeder. The proceeds of the game will be used to aid some worthy boys to attend the Columbia Park Boys' Summer Camp.

A.F.L. Demands That Congress Take Action On Changes in N.L.R.A.

Immediate adoption by Congress of amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the American Federation of Labor was demanded by the Federation's executive council, in closing sessions of its spring meeting in Washington, D. C.

The council warned that failure to meet the "imperative need" for the proposed reforms will lead to "probable obliteration" of the act in 1940.

The council also went on record as being unanimously opposed to a proposed amendment to the Social Security Act which would allow states to reduce the current 3 per cent tax paid by employers to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Adequate Benefits Urged

It took the position that, instead of reducing the levy, larger reserves should be built up to permit earlier and longer payments of benefits to the unemployed.

"The 3 per cent tax rate," the council said, "should not be lowered until unemployment compensation adequately provides for workers who have lost their jobs and pays adequate benefits for an adequate period of time. Congress must adopt adequate standards upon which credits may be allowed."

The council adjourned to meet again in Atlantic City August 7, when it will prepare its report for submission to the annual A.F.L. convention to be held in Cincinnati in October.

A resolution adopted in the closing session condemned the National Labor Relations Board as an "ally of the C.I.O." and as being "detrimental to the A.F.L. and to the public." It held the act to be sound, but criticized the administration of it as "improper and unjust."

Changes Held Necessary

Amendments to the act are necessary, the resolution said, to curb "unrestrained, biased discretion" by the board. It charged that beneficiaries of the board's "biased" rulings are seeking to begot the issue before Congress by "false name-calling" and other methods.

"This issue must be settled by this Congress to meet imperative and immediate needs for reforms proposed by A.F.L. amendments and to prevent probable obliteration of the act in 1940," the council declared.

SEES DANGER OF BUREAUCRACY

Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri told the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce that bureaucracy threatened the "well-being of the republic." Clark said that he was not directing his criticism at any one administration. "I refer to the tendency that has appeared over a number of years to increase government bureaus without justification," he said. "Too many people fail to realize that every penny spent by the government must be paid, with interest, by taxpayers."

"The Swing Mikado"

Enthusiasm for swinging the Victorian Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "The Mikado," caused a small riot at the first rehearsal at the Federal Theater on Treasure Island last week.

Ruth O'Neal, Delissie Miles and Ruth Actey started a spontaneous jam session with "Three Little Maids from School," with the entire cast of 105 songsters from "Run, Little Chillun," who will comprise the company for "Swing Mikado," joining in the chorus.

Director Gordon Lange called time out as soon as he had restored order. Lange's toughest job is teaching his charges the operetta as it is written.

"The Swing Mikado" is opening June 15 at the Federal Theater on Treasure Island.

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Deputy Administrator Talks on Unemployment

Howard O. Hunter, deputy administrator of the Works Progress Administration, delivered a radio address last week from New York which was a model of packed facts lighted by clear reasoning, and a blistering indictment of those who want to end the federal government's part in relief. The last will have to be omitted for lack of space.

"Out of my close experience with the problem of unemployment and the various means used to relieve the suffering caused by it," said Hunter, "I have reached some very definite convictions.

"The first of these is that unemployment today and in the future is a national problem and not a local one. There is no local community in America today that can do anything about unemployment.

No Longer Emergency Matter

"The second conviction is that unemployment in private enterprise is no longer an emergency matter. This is definitely and probably true. Increased productivity of labor through mechanization of industry and agriculture has made it possible to have vastly increased production of all kinds of goods with decreasing man-power. This means that private industry in this country cannot for many years to come absorb all of the unemployed, no matter what government does or does not do. Stopping government spending and stopping the W.P.A. will only increase the number of unemployed.

"The fact that our business and industrial system cannot absorb all our unemployment is not, in my opinion, an indictment of the system, nor of mechanized production.

Urges Facts Be Faced

"I would not advocate the abolition of any labor-saving device or mechanical improvement. I would advocate an honest recognition of the fact that there is no way conceivable of re-employing all the unemployed in any short period of time in private industry. And I would advocate a spirit of intelligent co-operation on the part of industry in meeting the problems of a democracy in answering the needs of the unemployed.

"This leads up to my third conviction, that a program of public work for a considerable number of the unemployed is an essential factor in the continuation of a decent democratic government and also in the preservation of our economic system of private enterprise."

Pacific Relations

Activities carried on at Pacific House, theme center of the Golden Gate International Exposition, include the Wednesday evening round-table discussions of "Current Events in the Pacific" (starting in the conference room of Pacific House on Treasure Island promptly at 7:30) which have developed into a vigorous and fruitful exchange of ideas on matters affecting American policy in the Pacific.

Each meeting begins with a brief review of the week's events in the Pacific, and an effort to interpret them by reference to available data. The following subjects have been scheduled for discussion on the next three Wednesdays:

June 7—"Congress and Neutrality." Among those present will be Mrs. J. Richardson Lucas, Guy Talbot, and Joseph Conard of Mills College.

June 14—"American Shipping and Naval Defense." Among those present will be Walter Radius and Daniel Marx, both of whom are engaged in research bearing on this subject.

June 21—"Pacific Relations Seen from the Air." Among those present will be officials of Pan-American Airways and Hervey de Vivort, who is making a study of this subject.

The discussions are free, and the general public is invited.

WOOL LABELING BILL REPORTED

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee last week reported out the Schwartz wool labeling bill, requiring labeling of garments so as to disclose the use of reclaimed wool and other substitutes for new wool. American Federation of Labor organizations are supporting this bill as a protection to workers as consumers as well as producers.

Missouri Labor Urges Third Term for F.D.R.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is an "unequaled friend of the wage earners" and there is no logical reason why he should not seek a third term, the Missouri State Federation of Labor convention in session at Springfield declared by resolution.

The labor delegates urged President Roosevelt to seek another term and said he was an "executive of unsurpassed ability."

Congressman R. T. Wood of Springfield was re-elected state president for his twenty-seventh term.

Street Car Men and Company in Agreement

Just as this issue of the Labor Clarion was about to go to press it was learned that an agreement had been reached between Street Car Men's Union, Division No. 1004, and the Market Street Railway.

The negotiations, which have been carried on for some time, resulted in the presentation of an agreement which was unsatisfactory to the union, as revealed in a referendum vote which had the effect of rejecting the offer by a large majority last week.

Negotiations were resumed and agreement was reached last Tuesday, and the document will be referred to another referendum vote of the union, with the expectation that it will be ratified.

The agreement, which runs for two years, provides for an immediate increase in wages for the miscellaneous employees and a further increase for all employees commencing with the second year. Vacations with pay also are provided for, increasing each year with period of service. Substantially better working conditions have been agreed upon and a 100 per cent closed shop will be effective.

Voting on the new agreement will take place next Wednesday in the Labor Temple. The new wage scale and agreement were unanimously recommended by the union's committee, which is highly elated at the unanimity of the membership in backing up their representatives, says S. W. Douglas, secretary.

National Labor Board Favored C.I.O. Unions

Last week two union leaders complained to congressional committees considering changes in the Wagner Act that the National Labor Board had favored the C.I.O. by delaying rulings in which other unions sought certification as collective bargaining representatives.

J. N. Davis, assistant president of the A.F.L.'s Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Union, told the Senate Labor Committee that in many cases where his union had filed a petition for a hearing to determine its right to represent employees the C.I.O. had first been given an opportunity to organize the plant.

"We file a petition," he said, "and a couple of days afterward a couple of truckloads of C.I.O. men are unloaded at the plant.

"I can't say that's collusion (between the N.L.R.B. and the C.I.O.), but that's what happens. By the delay our opportunity to bargain is destroyed."

A. D. Chisholm, president of the Industrial Employees' Union (independent) of Portland, Ore., told the House Labor Committee that the N.L.R.B. declined to certify the union to represent lumber workers in Westwood, Calif., although it won an election by 1135 to 510, and that the board's delay permitted a C.I.O. union to push an organization campaign.

He accused the board of "extreme bias" and said its action had made Westwood "a bloody, strike-torn community."

FOUR ON A HORSE

Scotchman (at riding academy)—I want to rent a horse. Groom—How long? Scotchman—The longest you have. There are four of us going.—The "Watchman-Examiner."

Trouble in the Country

("News and Observer," Raleigh, N. C.)

Ten thousand educators in convention, reported the New York "Times," were occupied with the troubles of the rural schools. They are great, undoubtedly. But one of the most serious problems of the rural schools has grown from the faith that the rural school, where it was small and truly rural, could be eliminated.

At least part of the trouble in the rural schools today comes from that over-consolidation which left too few children in their home communities and piled big costs in moving more children to bigger buildings. What is needed everywhere is the well-trained, decently-paid teacher.

And mass production methods, which involve moving the children thousands of miles across costly highways to huge school buildings, does not reduce the necessity for such teachers nor reduce their right to salaries commensurate with their services.

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Demand for Impartial Administration

The efforts of the C.I.O.-communist press to create the impression that the American Federation of Labor is attempting to destroy the National Labor Relations Act because of the fact that A.F.L. officials are seeking amendment of that act are so obviously propaganda in opposition to the A.F.L. itself that it is strange indeed that they should influence anybody.

The A.F.L. was, more than any other organization or individual, responsible for the enactment of the N.L.R.A. Its officers were consulted before its enactment, not only by Congress but by members of the administration and by the President himself, as to its provisions. When it was adopted it was hailed by President Green of the A.F.L. and the whole labor movement as "labor's magna carta"—a boon to labor scarcely conceivable a few years ago. So that when the A.F.L. is accused of trying to destroy legislation which owes its existence to that organization some other explanation than a desire for its nullification or repeal is demanded by people endowed with common sense.

* * *

That explanation is to be found in the insane quarrel between the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. The only differences between the seceders from the A.F.L. and the parent body were founded on the desire of John L. Lewis to dictate the policies of the Federation without recognizing democratic procedure. When the A.F.L., in convention, adopted a report of its constituted officials, Lewis and his followers bolted the convention and set up a dual body, instead of adopting the democratic method of "abiding by the will of the majority." The difference between the two factions might well have been reconciled at a future convention. But this was not in conformity with the ambition of Lewis, who wished to establish a dictatorship over the A.F.L. such as he had put in effect over his own organization, the United Mine Workers.

As Lewis and his followers had no logical argument for the existence of their dual union they resorted to abuse and "name-calling" instead, and as this was and is the policy of the communists with their opponents, they found ready allies among the "reds" and their dupes of the C.I.O. To read the literature of these worthies one would be led to believe that they were more interested in destroying the labor movement as at present constituted than in improving the economic condition of the workers—which it is more than likely is true.

* * *

The dissatisfaction of the A.F.L. with the National Labor Relations Act is not with the act but with its administration. The executive council of the A.F.L. holds the act itself to be sound, but

criticizes its administration as "improper and unjust." From time to time the A.F.L. has pointed to contradictions in decisions made by the N.L.R.B. which have clearly indicated that the board has been biased in favor of the C.I.O. And the administration itself has shown that it is convinced of this charge by withdrawing the renomination of Edwin Smith to the board. Smith's dissenting opinions in many cases had shown his antagonism to the A.F.L.

And so, while the A.F.L. is anxious to continue the operation of the National Labor Relations Act, it realizes the necessity of amending it in such a manner as to carry out the intentions of its authors and to guard against bias and discrimination by the authorities to whom its administration is intrusted.

The Crime of Striking

The suit by Republic Steel against the C.I.O. for \$7,500,000 "damages" is in one sense a follow-up of the Apex case, but with sharp differences.

In the Apex case the strikers admittedly destroyed some machinery. Nothing of the sort happened in the Republic matter. In the hosiery workers' strike the company did not turn loose a force of armed thugs to club and shoot. In the steel strike Republic Steel laid in munitions, including pistols, gas guns and clubs, and company guards clubbed, shot and gassed numbers of strikers—in addition to which the South Chicago police killed ten persons and wounded and beat up many more for the crime of being on public property in the neighborhood of a Republic mill.

But these differences are not the main issue. Both Republic and Apex suits are efforts to pervert the Sherman anti-trust law to the destruction of labor unions. Both stem from the Danbury Hatters case, lasting from 1903 to 1915.

The reactionary Supreme Court of that day permitted this perversion. It is to be hoped that the present court will do what it has done in the last two years with several similar laws and suits—consign them to the ashcan.

A Consistent Reformer

Manuel Quezon has put in effect on his own 490-acre estate the social reforms which he has tried to get adopted as president of the Philippines.

He has told his tenants that they have absolute freedom of politics, religion and speech. Each tenant will have a half-hectare—about one and one-quarter acres—for a garden, pigs or chickens. Advances to the tenants for food, clothing and medicine will bear no interest; borrowed rice may be repaid in kind at harvest, and all debts owed by the tenants to the former owner of the farm, which formed a part of the price paid for it by Quezon, are canceled.

It shows some rather primitive ways of living, but also shows that the president of the Philippines means what he says when he calls for reforms, and that he has some very practical social ideas. It would not be hard to find quite a number of high-toned gentlemen in this country who in these matters are about seven miles behind President Quezon.

The only solid foundation of public liberty is to be found in the full supply of the wants, in the virtuous habits, in the intelligence and consequent happiness of the whole population.—Robert Owen.

A device that may enable fliers to detect objects in the path of airplanes as far as fourteen miles away was recently displayed at Floyd Bennet Field, New York, by the Sensytrol Corporation, whose engineers made it. It sends out a microwave beam and employs a revolutionary concept in the field of electricity, according to Harry, Dickens, chief engineer.

A Rather Serious Choice

A report was turned in at the meeting of the American Medical Association of St. Louis bitterly denouncing other reports of the need of better medical service, and that there are not in the entire United States more than 40,000 persons who do not get any medical service they need.

Perhaps the easiest way to blow up this ridiculous claim is to refer to Jessamine Whitney's study of the 1930 census reports in ten states. This study showed, and no one has denied, that infant death rates go up as the father's income goes down; that seven of the ten chief diseases on the medical calendar take a larger toll from the poor than from the well-to-do or the rich; that the death rate among day laborers is seven times as high as among professional men.

Either an enormous number of our poorer people do not get proper medical attention or medical attention is well-nigh worthless. Which horn of this dilemma does the A.M.A. choose?

Conscription Law Qualified

British War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha removed one of the Labor party's big objections to the conscription bill when he announced in the House of Commons that there is no possibility of conscripts being used as strike-breakers.

He said the government would give each conscript a written statement he would not be obliged to come to the aid of civil authorities during his service.

The Commons, by a vote of 218 to 110, approved a vital clause in the bill empowering the government to call up the conscripts. It also agreed to give them fourteen instead of ten days' notice before reporting for service.

NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER

Charles W. Harness of Ottumwa, international organizer for the International Association of Machinists, has been appointed Iowa state labor commissioner. He will take office on July 1, for a two-year term. Harness was formerly employed in the Milwaukee railroad shops at Ottumwa.

DRUNK DRIVER TESTS

Results of scientific tests upon suspected drunken drivers would be admitted as legal evidence under the terms of a bill presented in the Illinois Legislature.

Embargo on Mercy

(New York "Times")

As a member of the League of Nations, Japan once signed an agreement "to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

As a member of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact, Japan now permits its navy to prevent the landing of food and medicines sent by the American Red Cross for the relief of Chinese refugees in war-zone cities, and to announce this embargo as a "policy." If this measure is sustained it will kill innocent civilians quite as effectively as the equally lawless and cruel bombardments from the air in which the Japanese are now systematically engaged.

There may be Americans who believe that China offered some provocation for the Japanese invasion. Propaganda to that effect, whether or not paid for by Japan, has been circulated in this country. But no provocation could justify what the Japanese army and navy are now doing to the Chinese people. If the Japanese government finds sentiment in this country unfriendly it has its own folly and its own brutality to thank for it.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

This column is something new—new for us, new for this paper and new in the business of columnning.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and lots of other people have it in for the columnists. Their complaints are sometimes justified. It seems to us the columnists are victims of high pressure salesmanship. Their business is highly competitive. They are always trying to beat the other fellow. All they have for material is a smattering of fact, a strong dose of rumor and a lot of highly seasoned opinion. By the time they cook these ingredients together the finished dish is made to appear as though it were all fact. To a certain extent this may result in misleading the public, no matter how well-intentioned the particular columnist may be. And that is why some of our leading citizens object.

Well, we're in a more fortunate position than our fellow columnists. We're not selling this column. We're giving it away free to anyone who wants to use it. And, furthermore, we will not hesitate to label fact as fact, rumor as rumor and opinion as opinion. We don't have to pose as an oracle of wisdom and we don't want to, because we're not.

But we do learn a little about a lot of things that are of interest to the millions of workers who make up the American labor movement—items that do not make headline news, significances that may escape those not on the inside, background material that clarifies the news and adds light to it. This is called in newspaper parlance "the dope," or inside stuff. We're going to let you in on it.

This column will be written in the interests of the American Federation of Labor. Emphatically this does not mean that it will be used as an avenue of propaganda, except when the facts themselves can be considered propaganda. For instance, we may say:

"The door to President Green's office on the seventh floor of the American Federation of Labor building in Washington is always open. Visitors waiting in the anteroom to see him can usually hear every word being said next door. Nothing secret can go on there.

"The door to John L. Lewis's office is sealed and sound-proofed. The windows are made of 'bullet-proof glass.'"

Those are facts. C.I.O. sympathizers may regard them as propaganda. But they can't deny their truth.

Just one more bit of introductory explanation and we'll get down to business. It is not our purpose here to vent venom and viciousness. We can hate just as strongly as anyone else, but we're afraid if we keep on hating all the time and at the top of our lungs it will spoil our disposition. It's our hunch that the constant stream of denunciation and abuse that emanates from headquarters of the C.I.O. has already soured the public's disposition toward that outfit. We're going to try to be good-natured and retain our sense of humor even if it hurts.

* * *

Item No. 1 on today's agenda is an unpublished dinner given recently by leaders of the American Federation of Labor in Washington for Luis Morones, head of the committee on international relations of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

It was revealed at this affair that the American Federation of Labor is taking steps to revive the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The first step was a meeting of the executive council of the P.-A. F. of L., composed of President Green,

Morones, Vice-President Matthew Woll and Santiago Iglesias, resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The council directed President Green to make a preliminary survey of the status of the labor movements in South American and Central American countries.

Speakers at the dinner told a shocking story of what is going on in these countries today. The nazis are colonizing Brazil and the fascists are worming their way into the Argentine. Meanwhile communist influence over the government in Mexico is growing apace. And the labor movements in this and other countries to the south are veering farther and farther to the left.

What can be done about these dangerous trends? Morones said a revitalized Pan-American Federation of Labor could be of inestimable value in teaching the benefits of democracy in government and in labor. The two dozen American labor leaders at the dinner appeared to agree with him. President Tracy of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers pointed out that workers can be taught in South America and Central America to buy goods only from countries where a free labor movement exists. This, he said, would retard the spread of nazi, fascist and communist propaganda and promote trade with the United States, thus strengthening this country's good neighbor policy. Tracy declared Secretary of State Hull would like to see the Pan-American Federation of Labor re-established on a firm footing and he should know because they were fellow-delegates to the Inter-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

* * *

Significance: Secretary Hull has frowned on any official encouragement by this country to the left-wing labor movement in Mexico led by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, who is trying to line up all the extremist labor organizations in North and South America into an economic and political alliance, or a "united front." The only American government official who attended and spoke at Toledano's bull ring fiesta in Mexico City last summer, along with John L. Lewis, was Edwin S. Smith, of the National Labor Relations Board. Two government observers attended the Morones dinner—Conciliation Director Steelman of the Labor Department and Jimmy Wilson, American liaison officer to the International Labor Office.

* * *

Personals—Robert J. Watt, representative of the A.F.L. and American workers' delegate to the International Labor Organization, sailed this week to attend the next meeting of that body in Geneva. President Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters also sailed to attend a motor transport conference at Geneva. President Green received congratulations from many members of Congress on his recent radio address pointing out compelling reasons why the American Federation of Labor's amendments to the National Labor Relations Act should be adopted at this session. The address was printed in the Congressional Record.

(A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

Not Refreshing

("Railway Clerk")

The editor of the "Wall Street Journal" is the perfect little Pollyanna regarding our unemployment situation. He finds a note of comfort in the most surprising places. He says: "It isn't a pleasant sight, but there is something heartening and refreshing in news of men fighting for jobs rather than fighting to keep from working."

We are neither heartened nor refreshed when men fight for jobs. It looks like a sad reflection on our civilization that a few have more money than they know what to do with, while so many have not even enough for existence. If the editor were one of those who have to fight for jobs the news might lose that heartening and refreshing angle.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

The Twentieth Century Fund has gotten out a report that should be of large interest to labor, and particularly to labor's wife. It deals with the old but steadily growing "spread" between what the farmer gets for the food he raises and what the consumer pays. In a summary the report says in part:

"The farmer got seven-tenths of a cent per pound for cabbages in 1935; the housewife had to pay 4 cents a pound at the corner grocery. She paid an average of 5.5 cents for a bunch of carrots for which the farmer got 1 cent. The oranges she bought at an average of 31.8 cents a dozen brought the grower 8.7 cents. Of the 1.9 cents she paid for a pound of potatoes the farmer received 0.8 cents."

On all these things there is a certain loss between grower and consumer; but not even on such perishable things as peaches and carrots does this even begin to cover the spread.

* * *

The report on Maryland tomatoes, a singularly favorable place close to huge markets, shows that of each dollar paid by the consumer for canned tomatoes the farmer received 18.7 cents; the canner, 45.9 cents; the broker, 3.9 cents; the wholesaler, 11.5 cents; the retailer, 20 cents.

For every dollar the consumer pays for bread the farmer gets 13.3 cents and the wholesale baker 55.4 cents.

There is nothing new about these facts except the steady growth in the spread and the wide extent of the survey. Meat costs the consumer about twice as much as the farmer gets for the meat on the live animal. The report seems to shirk the spread on milk, which testimony before the Monopoly Committee shows can be sold at a profit in stores for 6 and 8 cents a quart, and costs the average consumer 13.

* * *

Hitler is not having a very satisfactory time these days.

Three Scandinavian powers—Sweden, Norway and Finland—have rejected Hitler's "non-aggression pact." Denmark has partly accepted.

Poland politely but firmly defied him on the Danzig question.

Turkey has signed an agreement with England to resist aggression.

Chile is expelling a group of Hitler's agents for trying to stir up an anti-Jewish movement.

Argentina has dissolved the German nazi party in that country, or "any other political organization controlled from abroad."

La Guardia, as mayor of New York, has called for prosecution of officials of the German-American Bund for evasion of taxes, and one official has sailed for Germany without a passport.

UPHOLDS PEACEFUL PICKETING

Peaceful picketing was declared lawful in West Virginia in an opinion by Circuit Judge Julian F. Bouchelle at Charleston, the first court action in the state on the question. There is no picketing statute, and lawyers said the State Supreme Court of Appeals has never ruled on the subject. Judge Bouchelle gave his decision in modifying a temporary injunction granted to the Mount Vernon Dairy Company, restraining the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 175, from interfering with the company's operation.

BAKERY WORKERS' RANKS INCREASED

Thirteen hundred biscuit and cracker workers of Philadelphia have become members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, according to reports from that organization. The workers were formerly members of an American Federation of Labor federal union. The group was given Charter 492.

White Says Roosevelt Is a "Major Miracle"

On return to his prairie home after three weeks in Washington, New York and Boston, the veteran Republican editor and leader, William Allen White, describes in a leading editorial as the highlight of his trip East a visit to President Roosevelt.

"I found him rugged; the six years of his hard life in the White House have not broken him," says the Sage of Emporia. "Indeed, he seems less harassed by events than he was two or three years ago. He is unperturbed by the calamities of the time, husky, and has lost none of his charm. We heard him talk for an hour and a quarter upon a most delicate subject to 150 editors one evening" (White is president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors). "For the most part at least 50-50, these editors came into the room hostile to him. They went out at least 90 per cent with their guards down—pleased. The old smile still has its pulling power; the old manner a gay candor with a light and sophisticated touch-and-go, happy, ingratiating, still magnetic.

"But Lord how they hate him! I don't mean the editors. I mean his enemies, who are mostly in the privileged classes. Not since Grover Cleveland . . . have I seen and heard such hate, such venomous, spiteful, wicked, malicious hate poured upon any man. In the last six months of his White House days Hoover was our head devil. Upon him we visited our sins.

"How this man now in the White House, who must know how a certain section of Americans loathes him, lies about him, covers him with their slime—how he can smile and keep sweet and saw wood is a major miracle to this affiant. . . . What a man!"

The People's Government

By DAVID L. FOUTZ

After voting 200 amendments to Governor Olson's budget, the Senate has passed it out by a vote of 27 to 6. The budget in its much-cut form now goes to a free conference of three assemblymen and three senators. It is expected that the budget in some shape will be passed by the Assembly by the end of this week.

Last Friday officials of the State Supervisors' Association met with Governor Olson and presented their request for assistance to aid local property owners who must face additional taxes to meet increased demands for county aid to the aged. The governor informed the supervisors that he could do nothing to aid them since the "econ-

omy"-minded legislators had eliminated from the budget funds for this purpose and had refused to raise sufficient revenue to reduce the present deficit, further endangering the state credit.

Last week Governor Olson vetoed Assembly Bill 670, by Thomas Doyle, which would have exempted all sales of California-made products to the federal government from the sales tax. The governor said in his veto message:

"This bill creates an important new exemption from the sales tax. My attitude toward this tax is a matter of public record and is well known to you. I look forward to the time when the fiscal situation of the state may be sufficiently favorable to warrant a reconsideration of this tax with a view to modifications which will tend to ameliorate its burden and mitigate its more harsh and inequitable applications. Unfortunately the fiscal problem now confronting the state is too serious to permit action along these lines at this time.

"In withholding my signature from this bill I am not unmindful of the fact that the comptroller general of the United States has recently stated that the California retail sales tax is not applicable to sales made to the United States."

Last week Governor Olson commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Edwin Spotts, convicted together with William Martin of the crime of murder of Sam Turner, Los Angeles groceryman, on April 15, 1938.

The governor, in making the commutation, acted upon the advice of the Advisory Pardon Board, which at its May meeting recommended clemency. Spotts, the driver of the car used in the robbery-murder, claimed that when he stopped in front of the grocery store he did not know that Martin contemplated robbery and took no part in the crime other than being the driver of the car.

Regarding Martin the governor said: "While in the store he held up the proprietor and shot him, apparently without provocation."

The food investigation of San Quentin asked for by Governor Olson revealed startling facts. The State Purchasing Department had on numerous occasions bought quality meats, fruits and vegetables, only to have rotten foodstuffs delivered to the prison.

The report showed that much of the meat, especially ham, was so rotten that it could not be served to the men. Other items contained in the report brought to light the unsanitary conditions in which the food was handled and served to the men.

Charges against the food sellers will be filed, and the Prison Board has been instructed by the governor to clean up the prison conditions.

A PRACTICAL MOTHER

Vicar—I never have christened a child so well behaved as yours. Mother—Well, you see, sir, for the past week I have been getting him used to it with my flower sprinkler.—"Answers."

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Jurisdictional Fight Threatens Bus Strike

Expressing the belief that the threatened strike of a minority group of Pacific Greyhound bus drivers in California will not materialize, O. A. Rowan, Pacific Coast representative of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, has issued from Oakland a statement clarifying the stand of his group in the controversy.

"The impression has been given by the minority group, who are affiliated with the Trainmen's Union, that they are about to strike," Rowan said.

"The truth of the matter is that the threatened strike is not a legitimate strike growing out of a dispute with the employer, but is a jurisdictional controversy between two organizations as to which should control the workers of the lines involved.

"Our organization, the Amalgamated, has jurisdiction over motor coach or bus drivers, and we have the backing of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor, and powerful groups within these parent labor organizations.

"More than 60 per cent of the drivers of the lines involved are members of our division, No. 1114, and only a minority of the remaining 40 per cent belong to the Trainmen, according to reliable information.

"We therefore wish the members of organized labor and the public to know that the threatened strike is a selfish attempt by a minority to impose their will upon the public, and we do not believe the strike will materialize because of the limited strength of the group who threaten the strike and who are trying to bluff their way to control of all the workers.

"In any event, we will enforce our jurisdiction, which is recognized by the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor.

"We particularly want the public to know that if they are put to inconvenience in travel it will be no fault of ours, but that of a selfish minority group who are seeking power at the expense of the public and who seek to control the workers who are already loyally affiliated with our organization."

Parking Meter Rejected

Failure continues to mark the efforts of parking meter sales promoters to introduce the devices in cities of northern and central California, it was noted in a report this week by the California State Automobile Association. Latest setback for the promoters, the report pointed out, was the recent action of the traffic committee of the Stockton City Council, rejecting a "trial" installation of meters.

Strong opposition to "nickel-in-the-slot" parking for Stockton was made by press, public and business leaders, the association report stated. The association joined in opposing the plan, as it has everywhere in its territory that parking meters have been proposed.

The report cited two recent court decisions in the East against the meters. In Webster Springs, West Virginia, an injunction was secured against their use. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island held that installation of meters in Providence was an illegal use of parking regulations to collect revenue.

TEST OF VERACITY

Judge—What is the defendant's reputation for truthfulness? Witness—Excellent, your honor. I've known him to admit he had fished all day without getting a single bite.—Annapolis "Log."

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First Harlan Coal Mine Signs for 'Union Shop'

The first of the Harlan County (Kentucky) coal mines operating within the shadow of national guardsmen signed a "union shop" contract with the United Mine Workers (C.I.O.) last week.

R. H. Cornett, secretary and treasurer of the Harlan-Wallins Coal Corporation at Verda, scene of disturbances during the past week, said:

"The contract is satisfactory to the company, to the men who are not working, and to the men who are working."

The secretary-treasurer said the corporation is not a member of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association. The association, controlling forty-two mines, is the largest soft coal group still resisting the "union shop" contract.

Another development was the resignation of Kentucky Industrial Commissioner W. C. Burrows at Lexington.

Burrows, former president of the Louisville Typographical Union, A.F.L. affiliate, wired the governor: "... the main reason I am taking this action is because I am unalterably opposed to the presence of troops in Harlan County. . . . I believe in mediation rather than force in the settlement of all labor disputes."

Fair Brings Only Few Indigents To New York World's Exposition

Welfare Commissioner William Hodson has reported that the fear that the New York World's Fair would attract large numbers of penniless amusement seekers from all parts of the nation were proven groundless by the almost complete absence of stranded visitors during the first four weeks of the Fair. Only a handful of indigent out-of-towners, all young persons, had asked the city for help since the exposition, he said. The Welfare Department sent all applicants for relief back to their homes.

Positions for Gardeners

Flower gardeners will have a change to qualify for state employment when the examination for groundsman and flower gardener is given on June 24. Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, announced last week that examinations for this position will be held in Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Fresno, and Eureka.

Applicants must have had education equivalent to that represented by completion of the ninth grade and two years of experience in flower gardening and grounds work. Application forms and bulletins can be obtained from the State Personnel Board. Applications must be filed by June 16.

April Jobs and Payrolls

Total non-agricultural employment declined 76,000 from mid-March to mid-April, but an increase of more than 200,000 was shown in fields other than bituminous mining, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported.

She said the mine stoppage in the first part of April affected 280,000 workers and nullified the gain of 200,000 which otherwise would have been reported. Despite the pronounced decrease in coal mining employment, approximately 185,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in April, 1939, than in the same month last year.

The non-agricultural employment index for April stood at 91.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average, 6.5 per cent above the figure for the same month of last year. The payroll index, which stood at 85, was 13.9 per cent above the April level of 1938.

CHILD LABOR LAW IN CANNERIES

Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has ruled that the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 applied to canneries. She warned employers that the law prohibits shipment of goods in interstate commerce produced in plants employing children under 16 years of age.

AUDIENCE DICTATES PROGRAM

In Bogota, Colombia, the theater management always has to have extra films on hand to substitute when the patrons show displeasure with the movie on the screen. If the audience finds the picture "slow" the customers began to stamp their feet; if that does not bring results they hold up lighted matches in the darkened theater.

Demand for Aircraft Workers For Government Building Program

Sixty thousand skilled workers in the aircraft industry, in addition to the forty thousand already employed, will be required to meet the expanded military and naval program of the government, according to the report of President Roosevelt's inter-departmental committee on mechanics' training for that industrial group.

Age Limits Raised for Jobs in Civil Service

Long denied the right to take civil service examinations because of their years, the older people of the state have been given a new lease on life by the action of Governor Culbert L. Olson in signing three bills lifting civil service age limits.

The bills eliminated age limits in examinations for state, county and municipal civil service positions. The only restriction imposed now is when an applicant is beyond the age of retirement or when he has retired and is drawing a public pension.

"Age should be no restriction in taking civil service examinations," Governor Olson said. "Because a man is over 40 it is no sign that he is not equally qualified to fill any position as a man under 40."

"Educational requirements, ability to do the job and knowledge of the position are all that should be required. Many of the most efficient men in state service are over the previous age limit, and these measures now open the doors to those who have previously been banned from obtaining state, county or municipal employment. The Democratic platform clearly stated that age should not be a restriction in civil service employment."

Interesting is the fact that Frederick Houser, young Republican assemblyman from Los Angeles, had introduced these bills which carried out one of the Democratic party's platform pledges.

Eastern Steamship Lines Tied Up by Seafarers

A strike called by the Seafarers' International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, completely tied up the fleet of the Eastern Steamship Lines, says news from New York. The fourteen vessels used by the company were halted in ports from Portland, Me., to Richmond, Va.

Matthew Dushane, chairman of the Atlantic seaboard division of the union, declared the strike was called because of the continued refusal of the company officials to remedy the grievances of the seamen with regard to wages and work conditions.

He said the union's contract expired late in March, and that ever since then the union had undertaken, without success, to secure wage increases of \$10 and \$15 for men employed in the deck department, the engine department and in the waiters and stewards' department.

He claimed the union's major objection to working conditions was based on the fact that a majority of the men have to work on the company's ships for at least seven months straight without a day off. Under such conditions, he said, the men were entitled to higher pay.

LOW-COST HOUSING IN NEW YORK

The housing measure finally approved by the New York Legislature just before adjournment authorizes local housing authorities to borrow \$150,000,000 during the next two years for the purpose of launching comprehensive low-rent housing programs independent of federal loans and subsidies.

Bicycle Riders Will Be Expected To Pass on Left Side of Road

In the interest of safety, a bill introduced by Byrl Salsman of Santa Clara County was adopted last week in the Assembly of the State Legislature requiring bicycle riders to use the left side of highways.

"On the left side of the road," Salsman explained, "bicycle riders will see oncoming traffic at all times and will be in a position to get out of the way."

Five-Day Week Extending

A "decided tendency" to apply the five-day week in industry, long demanded by the American Federation of Labor, was reported by the Merchants' Association of New York in announcing the compilation of the answers to a questionnaire recently circulated among 111 employers.

The five-day week, the association said, covers some of the employees of 86 per cent of the employers included in the questionnaire. Of this group 61 per cent apply the five-day week to all employees throughout the year.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President San Francisco Typographical Union

A communication from F. J. McCarthy, formerly of the "Shopping News" chapel, who is now at his ranch at La Pine, Ore., reports Frank's health is improved, as he is now able to get the needed rest and sleep.

Harry E. Bowes, vice-president of Portland Typographical Union, is spending his vacation in San Francisco and has been making daily trips to Treasure Island in an endeavor to take in everything in connection therewith. He tells us of an old-timers' get-together which is scheduled for the second Saturday in September in Portland. "Ye Olde Tyme Printer of Oregon" is the official title for this celebration, and many prominent among the old-timers of Oregon will be speakers, one of them Ben Hur Lampman, author of "The Old-Time Printer."

J. A. Dove, after thirty days in an Oakland hospital for stomach treatment, is still confined to his home, though he is convalescing nicely and expects to be his old self soon.

R. Lee Hollis of Atlanta, Ga., visited headquarters Friday. He is on an extended vacation which has included, besides a trip to the Union Printers' Home for a visit with his brother, most of the Northwest and a visit to Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Hollis visited San Francisco last year and had promised his namesake, our late President Hollis, he would again visit him when he attended the Exposition this year. On his return he has a trip to Yosemite and the Grand Canyon scheduled.

Ira Stuck, foreman of the "Shopping News," was called to Long Beach over the week-end because of the illness of his brother, Harry.

The Chairmen's Forum will hold its regular monthly meeting at union headquarters Thursday evening, June 8, at 7:30 o'clock. One point to be discussed at this time will be the advisability of adopting uniform chapel laws, rules and regulations in so far as applicable to the various chapels under the jurisdiction of the union. Attending chairmen have been requested to bring their chapel laws and rules to the Forum for purposes of comparison.

William G. Byers, Jr., senior apprentice of the "Shopping News" chapel, is the proud father of an 8½-pound son, born 11 a. m. Saturday, May 27, in Children's Hospital. Both mother and son are doing well. Bill passed the cigars Monday.

Representatives of both San Francisco and Oakland Women's Auxiliaries, as well as three of the union's delegates to the Typographical Conference, conferred for four hours Sunday on Treasure

Island, in the California Building. The purpose of the conference was to make certain plans and certain allotments to committees for the work in connection with the coming two-day Pacific Slope Conference meeting on the island July 1 and 2. Watch the Labor Clarion for further details.

The 50-cent voluntary contribution which is collected yearly since action at the 1936 Colorado Springs Convention, to help in building up the Home Endowment Fund, is now being collected along with the regular dues. This is a worthy cause, as the endowment fund of the Home is far too small for the wonderful institution we own.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

In writing of the outing staged last Sunday at La Rinconada Golf Club the writer doubts whether he has the language at his command to really do justice to the wonderful gathering that was enjoyed by everyone who attended. The weather was perfect, in fact too perfect, and the place and surroundings combined to make this affair one that will be long remembered by all who attended. Thirty-two members participated in the golf tournament, and thirty-four sat down to one of the finest barbecued steak dinners that a person could wish for. The above diners were augmented by several members and their families who planned a picnic for the day, and at the conclusion of the dinner joined in the festivities that lasted long after the end of the day.

The tournament was one of the finest staged to date, due in no small measure to the wonderful course, one of the truly great golf courses of California, scenic, well-kept, a true test of golf, and a real golf paradise. Everyone who participated was lavish in his praise of it, and all agreed that it was by far the finest setting that they had played over.

The barbecued dinner staged for the members by the club management was held out in the open in a picnic grove on the course, and the dinner was one that will have everyone talking for months to come. The steaks were so huge that one of the many feminine members present was heard to say, "Did this steak come from only one steer? It looks bigger than a steer could ever be." Deliciously cooked and wonderfully served, the dinner was a fine ending for a great day.

At the conclusion of dinner a hole-in-one tourney was held in which everyone participated, both the men and women, and three shots were sold for a dime. Twenty-six participated, and the booty came to \$2.60, and Mr. Ben Apte slapped one within three feet of the flag to pocket the dough and become the initial winner of what we hope will be a usual attraction at all our coming tournaments.

Many of the members' wives and families galloped the matches, played badminton, tried their hand at golf, second-guessed their better halves on most of their shots, fraternized, played cards, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and all were unanimous that at all future get-togethers the wives and families must be included. It's a swell idea.

The winners for the day were as follows: Class A—Wallace Kibbee, Louie Henno, E. Nicholson, Ronald Cameron. Class B—Joe Rooney, Bud

Griffin, Gale Welchon, Ed Ellis. Class C—Harry Darr, Herb Drescher, Percy Crebassa, Larry Ullo. Guest Flight—Elmer Clites, George Lower, Charlie Russell.

The writer is of the opinion that such outings as these tend to make a better organization. The fraternizing and the gathering of the different members and their families at the above affair were a wonderful sight to see. The reluctance of anyone to leave for fear of missing some of the good time tended to make this affair the success that it was, and the officers of the Association wish to thank everyone for their attendance and co-operation, and promise many more of the same in the future. Watch the Labor Clarion next week for more news, and data on our coming outings.

Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 21

June 8 (Thursday afternoon 1 o'clock)—Card party, 25 cents.

June 13 (Tuesday, 8 p. m.)—Business meeting; nomination and election of officers.

Twenty-nine San Juan avenue. Cars 12 and 14 to Ocean avenue and San Juan.

MRS. C. W. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

In New York Mailers' Union the race for delegates to the Fort Worth convention resulted as follows: Frank O'Hara (Ind.), 237; John Hayes (Prog.), 305; Joseph Winter (Ind.), 295; Frank McMahon (Prog.), 269. Higgins (Prog.) was high man among the alternates. O'Hara is business agent, a position he has held for several terms. The Progressives of New York Union are anti-M.T.D.U. For the first time in the history of the union a Progressive party delegate is elected to the I.T.U. and M.T.D.U. conventions.

A Mailer scribe in "Printing Trades Union News" says in part:

"The former politicians, trying to save their faces from the Progressive movement, are accusing one another of the double-cross. They have reason to suspect one another after double-crossing the membership for years. The membership have finally been awakened, but not by the foremen." He further says: "The executive board's recommendation on the 'World-Telegram' priority claim was reversed by the union. The union upheld the decision of the chapel, while the executive board upheld the foreman."

The Progressive party of Chicago Typographical Union elected four out of five members of the executive committee and four out of five delegates to the I.T.U. convention. The Progressives elected their candidate for president. In the run-off, June 14, between Harry B. Schaudt and Ernest A. Patzke, for secretary-treasurer, indications point to the latter's election to that office.

A New York correspondent writes: "Independents had only one candidate, and he was low man in the delegate field. They indorsed three others who, they figured, would win, and they also ran. If Baker was to run today he would not receive 1000 votes out of 7000 that would be cast—9500 members. Jack Kane got the highest vote ever polled against McGrath (2755 votes). Casey, Independent party candidate for the same office (secretary-treasurer) and Baker appointee as reading clerk at Birmingham, received 456 votes. Kane had tough luck during the campaign. First his wife got the flu, then his son, then he got it. He only visited one out of 308 offices. McGrath admitted that had he been able to campaign Casey would have beaten him. Massie, former president of the Independent party, ran third in a field of four for chairman of the 'Daily News' chapel."

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Furuseh's Life Drama Attracting Attention

"And So They Perish," Dr. Robert Bachmann's stirring drama based on the life and work of Andrew Furuseh, provided a climax to the season's productions on the Laboratory Theater Stage of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, May 15 to 27.

Furuseh, founder and lifelong leader of the Seamen's International Union, devoted a life filled with hardship and dramatic trials along the trail to improve the working conditions of seamen.

Every turn of his unselfish hand was fraught with dramatic incident, and Dr. Bachmann has translated Furuseh's work to play covers.

The play is in ten scenes and takes Azel Thornsen (Andrew Furuseh) from his days as a sailor on square-riggers down to the time when he was threatened with arrest in San Francisco.

There are scenes in Senator LaFollette's office in Washington; in the union hall, San Francisco, and on the waterfront at Seattle.

The Playhouse experimental stage devoted a two weeks' staging to this unusual climax to the season's work, a phase devoted entirely to the tryout of new and worth-while playbills. Herschel Daugherty directs and Frank Wilcox leads a cast of forty players.

The production of this tribute in the shape of a play to one of the real labor leaders of the century is attracting a great deal of attention among members of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles, Pasadena and southern California generally.

Vaudeville at Alcazar

The "Gay Ghost of Vaudeville," aptly named by one of San Francisco's drama editors upon the occasion of the opening of "Two a Day," cavalcade of vaudeville, now playing to capacity audiences at the Alcazar Theater in San Francisco, has been taken to the hearts of Bay district playgoers. They seem to receive the cast as old friends come home after long absence. To those of us who loved the Orpheum, the Pantages and the "Passing Shows" that annually came to this city, "Two a Day" has a nostalgic twinge of the memory for us; for the younger generation, this cavalcade of vaudeville, for it is truly that, being in fact chronological recording of vaudeville from the '90s up to this day, the show presents a new stage business, a new treatment of entertainment values, yet geared to the high-speed tempo of the present.

The press has been enthusiastic and happily in accord. When drama editors, whose business it is to review all and sundry productions regardless of their amusement value, wax enthusiastic about a show, then we may well feel that we have witnessed a worth-while effort that is deserving of public support. And "Two a Day" has kept the faith with the advance notices given the public.

Much credit must be given the Federal Theater for having reached out a helping hand to a brand of entertainment that has waned, not through apathy, nor public interest or desire, but because of the many mediums of entertainment made available by scientific development and invention. And to Charles P. Teevin, northern California director of the Federal Theater Project, an orchid for bringing to San Francisco a brand of entertainment which has always been so much a part of its colorful history. Long live Vaudeville!—Hobart Hicks.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

At the opening of the spectacular series of War Memorial "opera house" concerts starting Friday evening, June 16, at 8:30 o'clock, the Federal Music and Theater Projects of the Works Progress Administration join hands in the presentation of a

unique program of symphony and ballet. The Federal Symphony Orchestra, Nathan Abas, conductor, will present two symphonic works. The balance of the program will be devoted to dance creations by the Federal Theater Modern Dance Group under the direction of Myra Kinch.

"THE LABOR PARADE"

The June issue of "The Labor Parade" presents a dramatic re-enactment of the historic features in the life of Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor. According to reports, the June issue of this transcribed feature ranks among the best of the present series of "The Labor Parade," which is presented once each month by the American Federation of Labor.

UNFAIR PERIODICAL IN SCHOOLS

The organization committee of Chicago printing trades unions in charge of the nation-wide campaign against the printing products of the anti-union Donnelley enterprises announces that many high schools and other institutions of learning are using the Donnelley periodical, "Time," in conjunction with studies in current history. In all such cases the committee urges organized labor to interview the school authorities and try to induce them to stop the use of that periodical until such time as it is produced under union conditions.

Oakland Furniture Workers' Union Merges With San Francisco Local

Furniture Workers' Union No. 1799 of Oakland has voted to consolidate with Local No. 1541 of San Francisco, according to the current issue of "The Furniture Worker," and the consolidated union is now awaiting approval of President Hutcherson on the matter.

General Representative Cameron, who was present, assured the local union that he would recommend to the general office the approval of the merger on the grounds that it would materially aid the union in getting a better agreement after December, 1939.

The addition of the members of the Oakland district will bring the total membership of Local 1541 to well over the thousand mark. The entire industry is under agreement at the present time and until December 31, 1939, at which time a district-wide agreement will probably be worked out.

John B. Oddone is business representative of Local 1541 and is a veteran, starting with the organization of Local 1541 in 1934. The local union has a 100 per cent organization in the bedding shops, enjoying high wages under union conditions as well as having the frame and woodworking shops organized.

Molders' Picnic

The members of Molders' Union No. 164 extend a cordial invitation to their many friends to spend Sunday, June 18, with the union at its sixty-seventh annual picnic and outing to be held at Neptune Beach, Alameda.

The Molders' picnics have always been very enjoyable affairs, with everyone attending having a good time. The private picnic grounds of Neptune are ideal, and in addition to all the regular features of a picnic one can enjoy the entertainment of Neptune's modern amusement park.

Three hundred favors, which include valuable modern gas ranges, and others worth while, will be given away free. There will be a baseball game played by teams from the Boilermakers and Molders' unions. An interesting program of races and games has been arranged. There will be a special program for the children. Earl Friend's popular union orchestra will furnish the music.

Admission will be 40 cents; children under 12 free. Electric trains run direct to the park. Proceeds of the picnic are devoted to the union's sick and death benefit fund.

John Charles Thomas Will Sing at Curran

Inauguration of a regular annual light opera season at the Curran Theater will shortly get under way, it is announced by Homer Curran. Plans for the annual spring season of operetta here have just been completed with Edwin Lester, managing director of the Los Angeles Light Opera Festival.

Curran has selected the two most important operettas of the Los Angeles season and, in association with the Los Angeles Light Opera Festival, will present them at the Curran for one week each. Curran, foreseeing a season of operetta would provide San Francisco theater-goers with much-needed charming and delightful musical entertainment, has negotiated with the Operetta Festival to include the Bay city in its annual non-profit civic musical season.

Beginning June 5 and continuing for one week only, Helen Gahagan, celebrated operetta star, will return to the Curran stage in her most popular singing role in the melodic Jerome Kern light opera, "The Cat and the Fiddle."

John Charles Thomas, the star whose glorious voice and performance as Franz Schubert last year made light opera history, will return to the Curran stage for one week, beginning June 12, in an entirely different type of role as the gay, lovable vagabond who becomes "The Gypsy Baron" in Johann Strauss' most famous operetta of the same name. A new, streamlined American version, especially prepared for Mr. Thomas by Ann Ronell and George Marion, Jr., is now nearing completion. A full festival chorus and ballet and an augmented orchestra will lend glamour to the brilliant Strauss score.

First produced in Vienna in the early '80s, "The Gypsy Baron" has been one of the favorite operettas in Europe ever since. This will be its first presentation in San Francisco.

In Event of War Draft Should Apply to Capital as Well as Men

The Senate Military Committee has recommended in a committee report on a capital conscription bill sponsored by Senator Lee that the federal government prepare to draft capital on the same basis as men in event of war. The committee approved the bill 12 to 2.

"It is inconsistent for a government to be able to raise an army by compulsion and depend upon voluntary subscription to support that army," Lee asserted in the majority report.

The bill provides for a "wealth census" at the outbreak of a war. On the basis of it citizens would be required to purchase fifty-year government bonds bearing 1 per cent interest.

P. G. & E. Refunds

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has informed the California Railroad Commission that it has decided not to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the order entered last February by the Federal District Court in the gas rate litigation which has been pending for some years between the commission and the company.

As a result of this action approximately 470,000 customers of the company in northern and central California who were being supplied with natural gas service between July 16, 1933, and April 30, 1936, will receive refunds totaling almost \$6,000,000 and covering gas revenues in dispute for that period. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will also be paid, as ordered by the court. An appropriate reserve to cover the amount of disputed revenues has been maintained by the company since the inception of this litigation.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 26, 1939

Called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President Palacios.

Roll Call—All present except President Shelley, who was excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Stage Employees 16, Al B. Cohn and Don Kloepfel vice Ben Williams and George Ward; Brewery Workers 7, George Lorenz vice Henry Jenichen; Pharmacists 838, Brother Garvin vice Daniel Gennai; Operating Engineers 64, J. Savage vice A. Riddell; Motion Picture Projectionists 162, F. M. Billingsley vice Al B. Cohn; Waiters 30, James Murphy vice Fred Siegman; Stereotypers 29, E. Martin; Shoe and Textile Salesmen 410, J. P. Griffin vice J. B. Torrenza; Street Carmen 1004, Henry Noll, John A. Bartlett vice Paul Colbert and A. G. Gilbrech; American Federation of Actors, Connie Mitchell, Steve Shepard, Buddy O'Brien, Les Allen, Teloi Rees, Genevieve Fisher, Jack Mills, Vinc Silk and Jessie Crystal; Mailers 18, Joseph Stocker and H. I. Christie; Garage and Service Men 265, S. C. Armstrong vice Harleigh B. Conklin, Harry Stephenson vice Charles E. Cordano, F. L. Manning vice J. A. Fitzpatrick; Federation of Teachers 61, Edw. Gallagher and Howard Edminster; Typographical

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forrer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Howard Automobile Company.

Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair. Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

21, C. W. Abbott, J. L. Bartlett, A. Bell, C. F. Crawford, Henry Heidelberg, F. E. Holderby, H. D. Krueger, A. G. Neilson, O. J. Schimke and C. M. Smith.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Musicians 6, stating that the Yosemite National Park & Curry Company and Yosemite Valley has been removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Macaroni Workers 493 (formerly known as Paste Makers), notifying Council of change of name. Cleaning and Dye House Workers 7, inclosing check for \$30 for the Court Appeal Fund. United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., in regard to shipbuilding on Pacific Coast. News Vendors 20769, inclosing copy of resolution with reference to activity of Brother Kidwell in Washington and affirming their confidence in him. Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, inclosing copy of resolution adopted by the Los Angeles Council and condemning Brother Kidwell for his activity regarding the Westwood matter.

Referred to Executive Committee: Northern California Entertainment Managers' Association, in reference to its agreement with the American Federation of Actors. Warehousemen 860, complaint against Edward Hyman Company and the Belding Heminway Cortecelli Company. Ornamental Iron Workers, complaint in regard to picket line on the Bodinson Manufacturing Company. Photographers and Allied Crafts, complaint against firms not signing its agreement. Local Joint Executive Board Culinary Workers, complaint against the Land Hotel, Mint Hotel, Hale Hotel, Hillsdale Hotel and their owners. Office Employees' Union 21320, complaint against Ray Oil Burner Company. Cooks and Pastry Cooks 44, presenting new wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Secretary: Venetian Blind Workers 2665, relative to their standing in the Council.

Report of Executive Committee—Machinists' Lodge 68, requesting the Council to place the Link Belt Company on the unfair list; after listening to both sides of the case, and as the employer had just entered into the matter and thought it might be straightened out, however, after due consideration your committee declared our intention that we boycott. In the matter of the Bay City Metal Trades Council requesting that the Duriron Company of Dayton, Ohio, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," and after listening to the union's side of the question, your committee declared that the Council declare its intentions. In the matter of the new agreement of Grocery Clerks' Union for delicatessen employees, committee recommends the indorsement of same, subject to the indorsement of the international. In the matter of the Retail Delivery Drivers' new agreement committee recommends indorsement subject to the indorsement of their international. In the matter of the Building Trades Council requesting that the S.S. Fort Sutter, off Treasure Island, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; after a lengthy discussion your committee recommends the Council declare its intentions of placing same. In the matter of the Leather and Pocketbook Workers' Local 31, which has been held over for three weeks, pending further meetings with the employer, union reports that they are unable to reach an agreement and your committee recommends that the Council declare its intentions. In the matter of Office Employees 21320, which has been held over for a period of two weeks, Brother Norbeck stated that they have

been unable to make any headway with the company. However, your committee took notice of the report of Brother Ballerini, which was made at Council's meeting, and held the matter in abeyance for one week more. In the matter of Machinists' Lodge 68, requesting strike sanction against the Bowie Switch Company and the American Laundry Machine Company, the secretary was instructed to cite these two companies to appear Monday night, May 29. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Actors reported having trouble with Northern California Entertainment Managers' Association. Production Workers have been successful in signing many shops in this district. Welders reported differences at Bodinson Manufacturing Company and the attitude of the Ornamental Iron Workers; the strike was called by international officials of the Machinists. Cannery Workers have presented a contract to employers trying to establish the elimination of piece work. Machinists 68 still on strike at Link Belt Company; company has failed to get an injunction. Ornamental Iron Workers reported having instructed the workers at Bodinson Manufacturing Company to observe picket lines set up by Welders; the union in meeting assembled refused to comply with the request to observe picket line; the union considers it a jurisdictional dispute. Sailors have had occasion to picket the salmon fleet; C.I.O. opposed to union; have settled all the differences, getting much improvement; thank all who assisted. Carmen 1004 have turned down an agreement submitted by the Market Street Railway Company. Boilermakers have struck the Standard Boiler Company, who are erecting tanks in this city; have settled all differences on negotiating a new agreement. Operating Engineers 64, Stanford-Lane Hospital unfair; request all to assist in bringing about a settlement of the differences existing. Milk Drivers requested all to purchase milk in glass containers; are conferring with employers to establish 8 o'clock starting time.

New Business—Moved that the Haas Bros. and Pig 'n' Whistle be removed from the Unfair List. Motion carried.

Moved to instruct the officers to bring about a conference with the Stanford-Lane Hospital and the unions involved in controversy. Motion carried.

Moved that secretary communicate with United States Senator Johnson, requesting him to use his influence to urge the passage of H. R. 5479 in the interest of postal employees.

Report of Election Board—Judges and tellers for election, May 26, 1939; Edward Gallagher Teachers No. 61; William Murphy, Pharmacists; George Johns, Cigar Clerks; R. J. Clifford, Carpenters 483; Jack Depoe, Building Service 87; Frankie Behan, Waitresses 48; Al Cameron, Teamsters 85; A. C. Crossler, Grocery Clerks 648; Jack Goldberger, Periodical Drivers 921.

The chair declared a recess awaiting report of Election Committee. The following having received the largest number of votes cast: Daniel C. Murphy, Henry Foley, William McCabe, F. E. Holderby and George Spooner, the chair declared the above delegates the committee of five to serve on the trial committee of Brother Kidwell.

Receipts, \$403.50; Expenses, \$844.53.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.



SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office, 306 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

W. GODEAU
President

W. M. RINGEN
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Executive Council of California Federation To Meet in San Diego

The call for the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor was issued this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation.

The meeting will be held in the New Plaza Hotel, 1037 Fourth avenue, San Diego, beginning at 10 a.m. Saturday, June 17, and continuing through Sunday, June 18.

Plans for the fortieth annual convention of the Federation, to be held in Oakland, as prepared by the local arrangement committee, are scheduled to be discussed. The convention, originally set for San Jose, was changed to Oakland by order of the executive council, due to lack of hotel accommodations in San Jose.

Charles W. Real, Alameda County vice-president of the Federation, has been named general chairman of the Oakland local arrangements committee for the meeting. The convention will be held the week of September 25 to 30 in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium. The change from the usual mid-month period was necessitated because of inability to obtain the auditorium.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Oakland, three blocks from the convention hall, Chairman Real announced. Housing and entertainment committees are busy, and details of the entertainment program will be announced later. Plans provide for a trip to the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

San Francisco Harbor Bill

State Senator Jack Shelley's success in squeezing the harbor bill out of a hostile Senate committee was applauded here by the Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen's Union. Resolutions approving Shelley's stand on behalf of the harbor measure were forwarded to San Francisco's Senate representative, according to the announcement released by Business Agent John D. McKown.

Associated Master Barbers

Indorsement of the harbor bill has been voted, it was announced this week by the Associated Master Barbers of America. Support for the city's fight to regain control over its harbor properties was given in resolutions sent to legislators in Sacramento, according to A. V. Riviello, secretary-treasurer.

District Council of Painters

The city-sponsored harbor bill has been indorsed by the District Council of Painters and Painters' Union No. 1158. Resolutions on the bill, which would give the city the right to direct the operations of its harbor, were sent to the State Senate, where the bill has just been voted out of committee.

Institutional Workers

Resolutions indorsing the harbor bill have been passed by the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, Local No. 250, it was announced this week. It provides for operation of the San Francisco harbor by the city. The bill, after encountering much under-cover opposition, was recently voted out on the floor of the Senate, where a vote is expected shortly. It has already passed the Assembly.

Bookbinders and Bindery Women

With a vote on the city-sponsored Harbor Bill expected shortly in the State Senate, a new group was added to the long list of supporters for the measure when the Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, Local No. 31-125, announced its indorsement. The harbor bill, which has already

passed the State Assembly, would give San Francisco control over the management and development of its own port. San Francisco, union members pointed out, is the only seaport on the West Coast that is under state control, and it has been under state management that trade in the local harbor has slumped to the lowest point since the opening of the Panama Canal. Resolutions announcing the stand of the union were directed to the upper house in Sacramento and to Governor Culbert L. Olson.

Lithographers' Union No. 17

Local Union No. 17 of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America has announced its indorsement of the harbor bill now pending in the State Senate at Sacramento. Commenting that San Francisco's economic future was being throttled by state control while its competitors were prospering under local promotion and development, members of the union adopted resolutions supporting the measure.

Crab Fishing to Be Regulated In Interest of Local Fishermen

Fishing for crabs in the San Francisco bay area must be done with nets instead of with traps under the provisions of a bill passed by the Assembly of the State Legislature last week.

The measure, introduced by Assemblyman Robert Miller Green of San Francisco, was declared by its author to be designed to protect the Fishermen's Wharf fleet. A controversy between the large operators and the small boat operators was declared involved in the bill.

Green said the measure was introduced at the request of the Crab Fishermen's Association of San Francisco.

Printing Trades Unions Win Bargaining Order

The National Labor Relations Board has issued an order requiring the Lightner Publishing Corporation of Chicago, Ill., to bargain, upon request, with Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, a local of the International Typographical Union of North America, and Chicago Printing Pressmen's Local Union No. 3, a local of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, both affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

The corporation was also ordered to reinstate employees who struck on September 30, 1937, "as a result of the company's unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain with the two unions." If the company refuses to reinstate the strikers it will be required to pay them remedial wages.

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Compulsory Car Tests Defeated in Assembly

Organized motorists achieved an outstanding victory last week in the Legislature when the Assembly voted down a measure proposing to subject automobile owners to compulsory mechanical inspection of their cars and the payment of testing station fees that would have totaled millions of dollars a year. Defeat in the Assembly was regarded as ending any further consideration of the proposal at this session.

The California State Automobile Association led the opposition to the measure. The motorists' organization maintained that compulsory inspection had been shown by the experience of other states to have little value as a safety factor, meanwhile placing an unnecessary additional burden of expense and inconvenience upon the motoring public.

Defeated two years ago, the compulsory inspection proposal reappeared at the present session of the Legislature in different form. The measure as presented to the Legislature this year would have permitted local governments, rather than the state, to establish inspection stations and levy fees.

Among the various arguments of the association against the plan, one of the most interesting was that accidents due to mechanical defects have been found to increase, rather than decrease, where compulsory inspection has been tried.

This was cited as indicating that motorists who usually take reasonably good care of their cars are lulled into a false sense of security by compulsory inspections, and are inclined to neglect their cars during the intervening periods.

As further evidence of the unsatisfactory results of compulsory inspection, it was pointed out that five states which experimented with the plan have taken steps this year to have their inspection laws repealed.

BUSINESS IN TWELFTH DISTRICT

There was little perceptible change in the general state of Twelfth District business during April or early May. Industrial production remained about the same as in March, after allowance for seasonal influences, and retail trade (excepting automobiles) was maintained at about the levels of other recent months. Factory employment and payrolls in the three Pacific Coast states was slightly lower in April than in March, after allowance for seasonal factors.—Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

There was very little business to transact at the meeting of the Cooks' Local 44 May 25. Brother Bader reported on the conference at Sacramento with the officials of the State Employment Office. Beyond the fact that the officials are willing to co-operate (if it is at all possible) with our unions, nothing seems to have been accomplished to solve this problem; thus it is left up to the workers to find the answer. Therefore, keep your eyes and ears open on the job while you are working, and if you see or hear of any attempt to violate our union hiring rules let your office know it right away so we can take the necessary action.

Well, boys and girls, the Co-operative Restaurant is open and we ask that you go and take a look at the place and let us know what you workers think of it. Just run your eye over the bill of fare and notice what you get for your money; then take a look at Woolworth's or the Foster White Lunches or, better still, at both of them, and you will get the answer to those folks who do not think that the unions serve any useful purpose. Also you will get the answer to those who claim that union-made goods cost more than scab goods or that when the boss raises wages at the demand of the union he takes it out by raising his prices. Both Woolworth's and Foster's were for many years run on a non-union basis; now both of them are organized, the workers are much better off than before, there has been no raise of the price as far as I can see, and both firms are making a profit for their stockholders.

When you buy anything be careful that the sales clerk is wearing the union button. The writer asked one young lady, "Why no button?" and was told it had been accidentally left in the dressing room. Asked another one and she told me she had forgotten to pay her dues. When I asked if she also forgot to take her pay check there was no answer coming.

Also remember: Teach this to your wife and family; it will also help the public who are present in the store to understand that organized labor has power and is not bashful at using it.

Employment and Payrolls

California's manufacturing plants during April, 1939, employed 5.7 per cent more workers and paid them a total of 5.1 per cent more wages than in April of last year, announced H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner. These increases were based on returns from close to two thousand establishments, which reported also that manufacturing employment had increased 6.2 per cent and payrolls 1.8 per cent since March, 1939. The usual seasonal rise in asparagus and spinach canning, as well as in tin can manufacturing, contributed largely to the increase for the month, although, excluding canning, employment in manufacturing industries rose 2.3 per cent during April.

The favorable comparison with a year ago reflected substantial increases in activity in various lines including shipbuilding, railway car repairing, tin can manufacturing, brick, tile, terra cotta and pottery, men's clothing, sugar refining and book and job printing. The increase in total manufacturing employment as compared with a year ago was all the more significant, said Carrasco, in the face of rather large decreases in some industries such as foundry and forge products, machinery and machine tools, electrical machinery and supplies, slaughtering and meat packing, glass, and crude petroleum producing.

Factory employment in San Francisco and Los Angeles counties was higher during April, 1939, than in March, 1939, and April, 1938. A small rise of 1.2 per cent in the number of employees in the state's public utilities is shown between March and April, 1939, but the number of workers remained approximately 2 per cent below a year

ago. No marked changes in either employment or payrolls were indicated by wholesale and retail trade.

Employment in aircraft continued the upward trend which started last fall. Settlement of a strike accounted for relatively large employment and payroll gains in the lumber industry. Book and job printing plants reported substantial increases from March to April of this year. On the other hand, fair-sized declines between March and April were shown by automobile manufacturers and canners and packers of fish.

The average wage earner in California's factories received \$28.66 per week during April for an average of thirty-seven hours per week. This represents average hourly earnings of slightly over 77 cents.

These weekly and hourly earnings figures are based on statistics which include reports from motion picture studios and crude petroleum producing companies. In both of these industries the weekly and hourly earnings are higher than average for the other industries.

SENATOR MURRAY'S VISION

Senator Murray of Montana reports that a survey led him to believe that his bill to provide funds to keep W.P.A. payrolls at an average level of 3,000,000 during the next fiscal year would receive support from a "large group" of senators.

FEDERAL WORKERS TO GET HOLIDAY

President Roosevelt has requested the budget bureau to inform the heads of government agencies that he desired federal employees in the nation's capital to be excused from duty from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Thursday, June 8, to witness the events in connection with the welcome given King George and Queen Elizabeth. The order covered nearly one hundred thousand federal workers.

A.F.L. Wins Smashing Victory Over Burlington Road's Company Union

Craft unions affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor have defeated the Mechanical Department Association, a "dummy" union on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in a collective bargaining election conducted by the National Mediation Board. The A.F.L. unions received a total of 2333 votes; the opposing "union," which was established seventeen years ago, 1875.

This victory, one of the biggest won by railroad labor in recent years, brings more than 4500 workers into the A.F.L. It means that all unions affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department have established representation rights on the Burlington, one of the few major roads in the country on which there was still a "company union."

Winning unions included the International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Bargaining rights were won by the Firemen and Oilers three years ago, but the other unions lost out in that election. Next step will be a demand for a contract.

PEOPLE'S
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Union Label Broadcasts

The Union Label League of Alameda County has notified the San Francisco Labor Council that it has signed with Radio Station KROW in Oakland for a series of broadcasts to be given each Monday at 5:45 p. m., Pacific Coast time, in the interest of the union label, card and button.

"It is our hope that this program may be the means of awakening an interest in union-made products and services in the interest of all organized labor," says James H. Doyle, secretary of the League. He continues:

"It is the intention of the Union Label League to put on a first-class program and, knowing full well the necessity of good, live labor news in order to hold the attention of our listeners, we are sending out this appeal to all Building Trades and Central Labor Councils and local labor papers of the state with the hope that such items of labor news as may be of value to the organized workers of the state, together with other interesting facts concerning our general welfare, will be sent to us for use on our program.

"We know that you will agree with us that the time has come for organized labor to voice its views on the issues of the day in relation to their importance to our problems and to keep open for our members an avenue of information that can be depended upon as a true statement of facts."

THE VIRTUE OF REST

Rest is a fine medicine; let your stomachs rest, ye dyspeptics; let your brain rest, you wearied and worried men of business; let your limbs rest, ye children of toil.—Carlyle.

Zaritsky Is Re-elected

Max Zaritsky was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union by the convention of that organization in New York. Zaritsky announced that the union planned a nation-wide drive to organize the entire hat industry throughout the United States and Canada.

Following out instructions of the convention, the newly-elected officers appealed to President Roosevelt to intercede once more in the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. with the object of arranging a truce.

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